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Barnas Sears

Born November 19, 1802. President of Brown University 1855-67

By Professor Albert Harkness

ON the roll of the alumni of Brown University the name of Barnas Sears will ever hold an honorable place. Few names awaken in the minds of our older graduates more pleasing memories; few are cherished with a warmer affection. For twelve years he occupied with honor the presidential chair of our university, and by his great learning and his wise administration added new luster to its fair fame. The current year is the one hundredth anniversary of his birth and may well be remembered by the friends of the institution which he served so well. He was an accomplished scholar, an inspiring teacher, an able administrator and a true man.

Barnas Sears, the son of Paul and Rachel Granger Sears, was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the nineteenth of November, 1802. Between the ages of five and fifteen he appears to have had such opportunities for instruction as a country district school at that early age could afford. He is said to have been "thoughtful and exemplary, but fond of fun and full of jokes."

At the age of fifteen, having obtained from his father the greatest coveted gift of his time, he resolved to work his way through college, and for the next three or four years he labored diligently with his hands during the summer and taught school during the winter. His preparation for college, begun under the instruction of the Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, was finished at the University Grammar School in this city.

In regard to his student life in Brown University we have unfortunately little definite information, but from his own tes-



PRESIDENT SEARS

(From a hitherto unpublished photograph)

timony it appears that he was more intent upon laying the foundation for a broad and liberal scholarship than upon securing high rank in his class, yet his rank at graduation in 1825 entitled him to the coveted honor of an oration. His theme was "The Influence of Association upon the Intellectual Character."

During his college course he seems to have been as desirous of guarding his religious life, as of cultivating his intellect. He not only took an active part in the religious meetings of his class and of the university, but he often exercised his gifts as a preacher and always without notes.

But we should do great injustice to the student life of young Sears if we did not take notice of the fact that from the first he was a great and thoughtful reader. Who shall estimate the priceless value of the treasures of fact and of learning which he gathered from the realms of literature, history and philosophy during those four years of study and instruction in the classic halls of Brown University?

After graduation he spent three interesting and profitable years at Newton Theological Institution in preparing for the Christian ministry, to which he was then looking forward as his life's work. Having in the mean time accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., he entered at once upon its duties and soon won the hearts of his people, but before the close of the second year of his ministry a serious bronchial trouble compelled him to resign his charge. He accordingly accepted a call to the professorship of ancient languages in Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, now Colgate University. "His brief career at Hamilton, as a teacher of ancient languages," in the words of Dr. Hovey, "was nothing less than brilliant. He became the rising star of the faculty and the pride of the students," but he was soon transferred to the chair of biblical theology and at once asked leave of absence to visit the great universities of Germany as a special preparation for his new and important duties. During his residence at Hamilton he was married to Miss Elizabeth Griggs Corey of Brookline, Mass., who became a devoted wife and an efficient helper to her husband through all the years of his busy life.

During the next two years we find Professor Sears once more an earnest and enthusiastic student, sitting at the feet of some of the most learned professors that

the scholarship of the world had then produced. At the university of Halle he attended the lectures of Tholuck, one of the first theologians of the day. At Leipsic, he tells us, he was charmed with the lectures of Winer and Hermann. His love of the classics seems to have increased as he extended his studies to other fields. "I am drinking in," he wrote, "at the fountain of Greek and Roman literature and could easily make this the pursuit of my life." He could not be a narrow specialist. He was a born scholar and welcomed knowledge of every kind and from every source. This characteristic of his mind is finely illustrated by the broad and generous course of study which he pursued at Berlin under the direction of such scholars as Bopp, the founder of comparative philology; Bekker, the famous editor of Greek classics; Neander, the well-known church historian; Hengstenberg, the bitter opponent of rationalism; Ranke, the renowned historian; Zumpt, the Latin grammarian; Ritter, "the prince of geographers;" Müller, then one of the first of physiologists, and others scarcely less learned and renowned.

"In these three universities, Halle, Leipzig and Berlin," says Dr. Stearns, "Professor Sears marked the boundaries for the department of biblical theology in Hamilton. His life in Germany inflamed his zeal for the broadest culture possible, placed in his hands the best methods for careful research . . . and empowered him to understand the sources of Christian knowledge and the limitations to which it is subject."

At Hamburg on his arrival in Germany, he had met a number of pious Germans with Baptist sentiments, whom he subsequently baptized and organized into a church. He also ordained one of their number, Mr. J. G. Oncken as their pastor. The church thus formed prospered greatly and Mr. Oncken became the leader of the great Baptist movement in Germany.

After completing his studies in Germany, Professor Sears went to Paris, where he remained only three months, and then returned to Hamilton and entered upon the duties of his new professorship, but he soon accepted a call to the chair of Christian theology at Newton Theological Institution. He accordingly returned to Newton after an absence of eight years. The highest expectations were awakened among

the friends of the institution by the accession of such an accomplished scholar to its faculty. Few professors of Christian theology in our country had had the educational advantages which had fallen to his lot. He had an extensive acquaintance with the foremost scholars of the world, and was well informed in regard to the latest results of studies in the department of instruction which had been committed to his charge. But far more important for the success of his work was the fact that he was an inspiring teacher, that he brought to his class room not only ample stores of knowledge, but an ardent love of truth and a deep and abiding interest in those who were looking to him for instruction and guidance. He always came to his class fresh from his study, where lost in meditation, or in rapt communion with some of the great thinkers of Europe, he had been gathering inspiration and preparing for the duty of the hour. His mind was thus aglow with the liveliest possible interest in the subject to be discussed. Two leading objects were prominent in all his instructions—to teach his students to think vigorously and accurately, and to inspire them with that love of truth which was such a marked characteristic of his own nature. It would be difficult to exaggerate the beneficent results of twelve years of such instruction, whether to the institution or to the successive classes who had the good fortune to share it. But on this point no one is better qualified to speak than President Hovey, who was then his pupil and who subsequently became his successor. We quote the following from his recently published work, *Barnas Sears, a Christian Educator*:

“Doctor Sears was a most inspiring teacher of theology, and perhaps equally so of church history. . . . His supreme purpose was to lead his pupils to investigate and judge for themselves, to go out into the world of history and of experience, and especially into the domain of Scripture for the data to be used in reasoning about questions of faith, and then to reason soberly and fairly, with the expectation of finding the ultimate grounds of their belief. . . . He encouraged them to controvert his own views or those of their classmates, with vigor but courtesy, for the purpose of having the subject in hand thoroughly canvassed by the very persons who were in all probability to discuss the same subject before the people. More-

over he knew how to guide such a debate and make it profitable. He was an adept in the art of leading his pupils to anticipate problems sure to meet them in actual life, and to find the solution of them. He often referred in his class-room to the works of distinguished men, pointed out their particular excellencies, and criticised in a keen but kindly spirit their faults. One left his presence eager to get hold of some of these books and to enjoy the light which they would pour on the subject of present inquiry.”

Moreover it must not be forgotten that during the last ten years of his connection with Newton, Dr. Sears was not only professor of Christian theology but also president of the institution, and that his administration of its affairs was wise and liberal, as his instructions were inspiring and helpful. Indeed his usefulness during this period of his busy life was by no means confined to his class-room or even to the institution. He was in the best sense a public man, ever ready to respond to the call of duty, whether from his own denomination or from the world at large. He published a revised edition of Nöhdén's German Grammar; the Ciceronian, the Prussian method of instruction in Latin; *Select Treatises of Luther* with notes and the first volume of a *Life of Luther*. He was also joint editor with Professor Edwards of Andover and Professor Felton of Harvard of a valuable work entitled *Classical Studies*. He was for many years the editor of the *Christian Review*, to which he contributed sixteen articles of great value and interest. He was also a contributor to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *American Encyclopædia*.

In the year 1848, Dr. Sears, then at the age of forty-six, was elected secretary of the Massachusetts board of education. The first incumbent of that important office, Horace Mann, another distinguished graduate of Brown University, had revolutionized the educational institutions of the state, but many of the changes proposed by him were still matters of controversy. The new secretary brought a calm and judicial mind to the questions at issue, and his thorough acquaintance with the best educational systems of the world enabled him to recognize the value of the reforms instituted by his predecessor. Accordingly avoiding all controversy he earnestly advocated the cause of popular education, and having thus secured the sympathy and

coöperation of the leading educators of the state, he was soon able to convince them that the interests of their schools could be best promoted by ratifying and supplementing the more important of the reforms proposed by the first secretary. Thus a complete victory was won for the cause of popular education in that state. "What in Mr. Mann's time," in the language of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, "had been regarded by many as experimental, became in Dr. Sears's time the established and recognized policy of the state. Old controversies were silenced. Our system of education, schools for all the people, sustained by all the people, was placed upon a foundation as immovable as the foundation of the state itself." To those two great secretaries, Mann and Sears, the state of Massachusetts and, through her example and influence, many other states of our union are indebted for their present excellent systems of popular education.

In the year 1855 Dr. Sears was elected president of Brown University. Seven years before he had been called to succeed Horace Mann, a prince among the leaders of popular education; now he was called to succeed Dr. Wayland, a prince among college presidents. Few men could hope to fill successfully either of the two high offices made vacant by the resignation of Horace Mann and of Dr. Wayland, and that the same Christian scholar should have been called to fill in succession both of them, and that he should have discharged the duties of both with triumphant success challenges our admiration. The writer of this sketch recalls with pleasure the interesting scene which he witnessed in the college chapel on a bright morning in September, 1855, when the new president, on being presented to the faculty and students, uttered those wise and characteristic words which gave such a bright augury of a joyous and successful administration:

"Young gentlemen," said he, "I am well aware of the grave nature of the duties which I have undertaken to discharge in accepting the office to which I have been called. My humble abilities . . . shall be faithfully devoted to the interests of those committed to my charge. . . . My interest in education is second to that of no one. I am deeply interested in young men at that period of life when their characters are formed. In you I see those

who have left their homes and the influence of daily parental example and counsel, perhaps for the first time. . . . Your opinions are to be formed anew. Your intellects are to be exercised and your minds intensely employed in academic study just at the period of their most rapid growth. . . . To do what I may to aid you in this important preparatory work will be the object of my highest ambition. I shall rely on the ingenuousness characteristic of youth for a reciprocity of feeling and action. . . . Yield yourselves then confidently to that honorable career of intellectual and moral improvement in which it will be my delight to aid you, and spend these few golden years devoted to liberal studies in such a way that society at large and yourselves individually may long enjoy the benefit and rejoice in the fruits of it."

In that brief address the president, it has been well said, struck the key note of his administration, devotion to the college. His highest ambition was to serve his Alma Mater and to aid the young men in the formation of intellectual and moral character. The faculty and students left the chapel that morning in the full conviction that the interests of the university would be safe in the hands of the new president, and that every young man who came under his influence would find in him a true friend and a wise counsellor.

No man had ever brought to the presidency of an American college more ample stores of knowledge, a larger and more varied experience in educational work, or a heart more fully in sympathy with its duties. He was then in the full vigor and strength of mature manhood. In earlier life he had enjoyed the best educational advantages which two continents could afford; he had subsequently held important positions in the pulpit and in academic chairs; he had been president of Newton Theological Institution and for the last seven years had administered one of the best and most advanced systems of popular education then known to the world.

That President Sears, as the immediate successor of President Wayland, should be compared with his illustrious predecessor was inevitable. In all such comparisons, however, the rare gifts and merits of both were gratefully recognized by the friends of the university. Each was without a superior in his own special sphere; Wayland in the power and grasp of original thought;

Sears in the breadth and depth of true scholarship. Wayland was preëminently a thinker; Sears preëminently a scholar. To those two great presidents, Brown University owes a debt of gratitude which, it is hoped, she will ever be proud to acknowledge. They were both among the foremost educators of the age. Their wise counsels, gratefully recalled in subsequent years by those who had received them in those well-remembered lecture rooms, have gladdened and blessed the lives of many a young man in hours of difficulty and doubt. When at some future day the historian shall trace with faithful hand the annals of our university, the beneficent results of the administrations of Wayland and Sears must hold an honorable place. Brown University is richer to-day in intellectual and moral power because of their self-sacrificing labors.

Dr. Sears was in many respects an ideal president. Few men had so fully surveyed the entire field of ancient and modern learning. He took a lively interest in every department of collegiate instruction, and appreciated the relation which they sustained to each other. He recognized the truth of those familiar words of the Roman author:

Omnes artes quae ad humanitatem pertinent habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur. He accordingly encouraged all departments of instruction and research, while he left all the instructors free to adopt methods suited to their tastes and genius, believing that thus the best results would be reached. By his personal character and his rare attainments he exerted a powerful influence, not only upon the students, but also upon the faculty. We all saw that he was deeply interested in the university and that he gave his best thought and his most earnest endeavors to its welfare.

President Sears at the very outset of his administration secured the respect and admiration of the young men under his charge by the manifest nobility of his character and by the wealth of his learning, while by his charming personality and by his devotion to their interests he won their hearts and bound them to himself by the strongest ties of affection and love. Thus to the great majority of the students the wish of the president became the law of the university. They knew that their highest welfare lay very near his heart; that he was laboring untiringly to promote

their intellectual growth, their moral purity and their religious life.

Professor Poland well represents the feeling of the student body under the administration of President Sears when he says: "The entire college felt the peculiar power of the president's personality. We all were sure that he was a scholar, a Christian gentleman, and a man of lofty character, and we regarded him with an altogether unusual feeling of admiration, reverence and esteem."

Unfortunately the administration of Doctor Sears covered the period of our civil war, when it was, of course, impossible to do much for the enlargement of the university, still it forms an interesting chapter in the history of the institution. The curriculum was carefully revised; new facilities for instruction were secured; a well equipped chemical laboratory was erected; friendly relations were established between the university and the state, and the institution was placed for the time on a more satisfactory financial basis than ever before; but more important than all this was the new impulse that was given to broad and enlightened scholarship and the refining and elevating personal influence of the president which pervaded the entire institution and gave a better tone to the public sentiment of the student body. The custom of hazing and other rude and barbarous practices, which had become traditional in American colleges, gradually disappeared and the deportment of Brown students began to assume the ordinary proprieties which mark the intercourse of cultivated gentlemen in other spheres of life.

In this connection I may perhaps be allowed a brief mention of my personal indebtedness to President Sears for the kind interest which he took in my work during the earlier years of my professorship. The warm friendship between us which began at that time never lost its fervor. After his removal to Virginia, his annual visits to New England always brought him a welcome guest to my house and with him always brought sunshine and joy to the entire household.

But Doctor Sears was not only a wise and efficient president but an accomplished and faithful professor. He was an inspiring teacher and he taught the students to think for themselves. The same affluence of learning and the same love of truth which had characterized his work at Ham-

ilton and Newton were conspicuous in his instruction at Brown. He aimed to master the best literature of every subject which he attempted to teach. He believed that young men pursuing courses of study in colleges and universities were entitled to the full benefit of the best learning of the world on the themes which they were endeavoring to investigate. Many teachers labor to store the minds of their pupils with a definite amount of positive knowledge, and on subjects on which this is feasible their instructions may be of priceless value, but in the estimation of Dr. Sears a vigorous search for truth is an essential element in all true education. Accordingly whenever any vital question was under consideration, he wished his students to survey the entire field of inquiry, to become acquainted with the views of the great thinkers of the world in regard to it, to weigh those views candidly and to discover, if possible, whatever truth they contained. He did not ask them to accept his conclusions, or the conclusions of any man, on subjects of inquiry about which scholars and thinkers held conflicting views. He aimed to furnish them the requisite data, and then he required them to use their own judgment and to draw their own conclusions. He wished to accustom them to independent thought. He is said to have remarked to one of his classes: "I do not care to have you remember what I say; I am simply anxious to teach you how to think. If you learn that, you may burn my lectures if you will."

His pupils bear ample testimony to the excellence of his instructions, to his intellectual ability, and to his kindness of heart. Dr. W. W. Keen of the class of 1859 writes: "President Sears has always seemed to me to be one of the most remarkable men intellectually that I have ever met. He impressed himself very much upon me by reason of his logical acuteness." Dr. Wayland Hoyt of the class of 1860 says: "Dr. Sears was a man of great learning, most courtly manner and the sincerest and most shining Christian character. His administration was strong, gracious, wise." Dr. Edward Judson of the class of 1865 writes: "As a teacher Dr. Sears was very rich in information and suggestion. He individualized the students, knowing us one by one and impressing us personally with his friendliness. A refined gentleman of the old

school, he formed a striking contrast to Dr. Wayland's rugged personality."

But in estimating the work of Dr. Sears as an efficient teacher we must give prominence to the personal element, which was surely a most important factor. The quiet influence of that upright Christian character, that generous devotion to the good and the true, ought to have made every student who came into his presence a wiser and a better man. To be brought into daily contact with that noble personality was a large share of a liberal education.

The services which Dr. Sears had rendered to the cause of education had long since attracted the attention of scholars throughout the country. As early as 1841 Harvard University had honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1861 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

In the year 1867 President Sears was called to administer the great trust which the generosity of George Peabody had just created in the interest of public schools in our southern states. Thereupon recognizing in the call the possibilities of increased usefulness, he resigned the presidency of Brown University, removed to Staunton, Virginia, and entered with enthusiasm upon the great educational work which occupied the remaining years of his life, but he soon found himself confronted with one of the gravest of problems. He was charged with the duty of inaugurating an educational experiment unlike any that the world had yet seen, and that too at a time and under circumstances the most discouraging. Would the proud planters of the South, still brooding over the lost cause, tolerate any further interference with southern institutions? Public schools for the common people without distinction of race or color, would be contrary to all the traditions and practices of that part of the country. Appreciating the situation and feelings of the southern gentlemen with whom he was to act, and of the audiences which he was to address, he at once adopted a friendly and conciliatory policy, pictured to his hearers the priceless blessings which free schools would bring to them, offered to aid them in establishing and supporting such schools, and at the same time assured them that neither he nor the board claimed any right to interfere with the management of the schools to which aid should be accorded. Such a position silenced opposition and won the

hearts of the South. The success of his mission was thus assured.

In regard to the wise method adopted by Dr. Sears and the success which crowned his labors, we have the following explicit testimony from the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, chairman of the board having the trust in charge:

"Dr. Sears conducted that great trust in a manner which I do not believe any other man, living or dead, could have conducted it, with so much success, with so much ability, with so much devotion. . . . We may well thank God that we have enjoyed his inestimable services for thirteen successive years, and that during this period he has accomplished, with our counsel and coöperation, the first and most important part of the plan which he originally marked out for us. We have laid foundations which cannot be removed."

In 1867 when Dr. Sears entered upon his arduous task not one of the southern states had a public school system; in 1880 at the time of his death not one of them was without good common schools.

As a single illustration of the high regard which the South had for him may be mentioned that on one side of the grand auditorium of the State Normal School at Huntsville, Texas, is a splendid memorial window in honor of Dr. Sears, as the founder of the state school system, while on the opposite side is a similar window in honor of General Houston, as the founder of the state itself. In Texas to have one's name thus associated with that of Sam Houston is no small honor.

The last service which Dr. Sears was able to render to the cause of popular education was the preparation of an address which he had engaged to deliver before the American Institute of Instruc-

tion at its annual meeting at Saratoga in July, 1880, on the educational progress in the United States during the last fifty years. Although in feeble health he carefully prepared his manuscript and went to Saratoga in the hope of being able to attend the meetings of the Institute, and of delivering his address, but it was soon apparent to his friends that he was rapidly approaching the end of his useful labors. He died on the sixth of July while the institute was still in session. "Thus passed from human sight," in the language of Dr. Hovey, "a leader of men in the nineteenth century." Thus closed a life full of years, of usefulness and of honors. Resolutions of respect and affection, recognizing in grateful terms the priceless service which he had rendered to the cause of education, were passed by the institute.

The address which he had prepared, but was not permitted to deliver in person, was read at the meeting of the institute on the following day by his friend Dr. G. E. Ellis of Boston. It was a masterly discussion of a subject of great interest, and was listened to with profound attention by the hundreds of teachers and educators who had assembled to hear it.

Thus closed the public services of one of the foremost educators of the age. From the day of his graduation at Newton to the last hour of life he had held high and important positions of trust and honor. His voice had been heard in the pulpit, on the platform and in academic halls, and always in behalf of the good, the pure, the noble; in behalf of education, learning and religion. Who shall attempt to measure the influence of such a life! The benediction of a grateful nation has crowned it and coming generations shall share its blessings.



Lincoln Field of Old

By Professor William Whitman Bailey

IN view of the many and rapid changes in the topography of our University possessions, it has been deemed eminently desirable to put on record any available records of the past.

The writer's undergraduate life embraced the war period—from 1860 to 1864. The last year of that unhappy strife, 1865, he spent as a sub-assistant in the chemical laboratory under Professor John Pierce and Mr. Appleton. He had previously spent three years in the University Grammar School. Consequently his acquaintance with the university grounds extends over a period of forty-five years.

I cannot recall that in my college days Lincoln Field, under any name, entered to an appreciable extent into the life of the students. Indeed, from its original nature this was to be expected. The region was mainly a swamp, full of sedges, rank grasses, flag-root, irises, and the usual flora to be expected in low, wet soil. Here, too, the strident tryla and the sonorous bullfrog, in their symphonies, anticipated the Gregorian chants which one now hears from St. Stephen's church. That beautiful edifice did not then exist. Indeed, all the region, with mere scattered interruptions, was a series of open, houseless meadows, from Power street to Olney. The clear and often turbulent brook, from which Brook street derived its name, was still, to a large degree, uncovered.

But, to return to the Back Campus, there was, near where afterwards the Fanning stand was erected, a perennial spring. About it grew alders and the usual lacustrine shrubbery. A somewhat bushy willow, about twenty feet high, shadowed this spring, and produced on certain branches by far the handsomest "pussies" I ever saw. I can recall now the splendid old gold stamens, as they broke the garnet of the scales.

Apropos of this willow tree, a queer thing once happened to me. Willows are what botanists call *diecious* plants, i. e., they are distinctly male and female. The complementary kinds may grow far apart.

On this tree, however, I found both kinds of catkins simultaneously growing—and said to myself, "the end of time has arrived; I will sing *nunc dimittis*!" I made up a neat package illustrating the condition and forwarded it to Doctor Sereno Watson at Harvard. I had barely received his acknowledgment and confession of surprise, when another card from him arrived. This stated that Dr. Gray had suggested that the tree was, no doubt, grafted! This proved to be the case, and I learned a lesson to proceed slowly in the matter of scientific publication!

I have been trying to think if, in my day, there was any path leading across or around this field. I cannot remember. We certainly never used it for football or other games; these were played, such as they were, on the present Middle Campus.

It was in my time that a portion of the ground, sloping from the rear of the chemical laboratory, which was erected in 1862, began to be used as an academic grove. I should say that it was the class of '63 that first planted its class tree in this field. In subsequent years, for quite a long period, most of the class trees were planted here. There was no end of oratory and eloquence, no limit of gush poured out over these young saplings. Under their shade in future years we were to sit with our "hopeful young scions" and tell them of bygone days. The class of 1866 had a metallic record on its tree. The grove was not confined, however, to the class trees; it contained one or two maples and oaks.

When the ground where the trees stood was demanded for the gymnasium, the trees were ruthlessly cut down. Of course they had to go—it is the inexorable law of change—but it has always seemed a pity that no lament or eulogy was offered in their memory.

"Alas! how the soul sentimental it vexes
That thus on our efforts, stern Chronos should
frown."

Not a bean-pole, even, represents any of those classes that contemplated arboreal immortality!

From the advent of the gymnasium the meadow was devoted more and more to athletic purposes. As far back as Professor Greene's time and through his strong personal influence, the tract was cleared up and put in order for games. It was hence called for awhile "Greene Field," but, perhaps owing to a freshman's suggestion of "pastures new," the title fell into desuetude. Afterwards, it was formally entitled "Lincoln Field," after the genial professor who had done so much to encourage and advance good, clean athletics. Some wit suggested a perpetuation of the names of both benefactors in "Greene-Lincoln Field"—but the pith of his humor was extracted by the true statement that the field was no longer *green*.

My next association with the ground is in the memory of its grading and drainage. At that time there was formed, about where Maxcy Hall now stands, a huge compost heap, upon which grew the greatest variety of plants, common and rare, that I ever saw in similar space. I recall writing for one of the professional magazines of that day that while Brown University had no botanic

garden proper, it possessed on its own campus a very large and unique flora. It was not only very rich in diverse species, but phenomenal in the number of natural orders and genera. To-day the botanical department has to travel miles for what then grew, as it were, on our doorstep.

Perhaps it is not out of place to mention here two houses, both residences, which during my undergraduate and school life occupied the college grounds. I do not know just when it was removed, but it was before my class (1864) graduated that a colonial residence stood at the corner of Prospect and George streets. It was then occupied by the late Colonel William W. Brown, and now stands on Waterman street facing the Middle Campus. Professor Eli W. Blake afterwards occupied it, dispensing a most generous hospitality.

Another house, a white frame one, I think, and with no pretensions to beauty, stood back of Rhode Island Hall, which did not then possess the rear ell. As to Lincoln Field—I can recall nothing further.

Brown University, October 8, 1902

Three New Football Songs

(Stars and Stripes March)

Bear forward the banners of Brown,
Fair Brunonia's slogan we cry;
Her enemies waver and quake
At our ringing Ki-Yi-Yi.

Brunonia's children arise,
And in love and devotion swerving never,
In victory, aye, in defeat,
Send up the cheer, speed the career of Brown
forever.

W. T. Hastings, '03

(Refrain of Heidelberg Stein Song)

Here's to our Alma Mater dear,
Here's to her grand renown;
Here's to her all defying cheer,
Here's to her flag of brown.

Here's to her fame of Lincoln Field,
Sounding from sea to sea;
Here's to her sturdy sons who wield
The Brown Sword of Victory.

C. D. Casey, '04

A "Football Hooray"

This is Brown's day on the gridiron,
Show the foe, boys, where we live,
For the honor of Brunonia
Never let the rush-line give.
Never let your hearts grow daunted,
Send the score up to the sky,
Bear the Brown and White to victory,
To the tune of ki-yi-yi.

CHORUS—

Up and at 'em boys, we're with you,
Never let a chance go by,
Play the game from start to finish,
While we yell our ki-yi-yi.

You are ready with your prowess,
We are ready with a song;
All are sons of Alma Mater,
Bound by countless ties and strong,
Block the foe in all their rushes,
Brown-bred spirit ne'er shall die,
Do your part to bring us victory,
We'll do ours with "Ki-yi-yi."

CHORUS—

Irving L. Price, '05

October Football Games

BROWN, 0; VERMONT, 0

BROWN opened her football season by playing the University of Vermont, on Andrews Field, October 1, on muddy grass, in a drizzling rain and with superior weight. Vermont succeeded in tying the score at 0 to 0. The whole game was one of straight football and proved to be of much value to the Brown men. Brown's line-up was: Schwinn, l. e., Shaw, l. t., Webb, l. g., Roberts, c., Cobb, r. g., Sheehan, r. t., Russ, r. e., Scudder, q. b., Barry, capt. l. h. b., Chase, r. h. b., Baker and Hamilton, f. b.

BROWN, 5; WESLEYAN, 0

The second game of the season, at Andrews Field, was much better than the first. The men got into all the plays better and helped each other along. Webb made a fine run of thirty yards after having been tackled. Wesleyan was a little heavier than Brown and succeeded in keeping the score down to 5-0. Brown's defence showed much improvement over that displayed in the previous game. The line-up was: Schwinn, l. e., Webb, l. t., Shaw, l. g., Colter, c., Cobb, r. g., Savage, r. t., Russ, r. e., Scudder, q. b., Barry, l. h. b., Chase, r. h. b., Baker and Hamilton, f. b.

BROWN, 0; YALE, 10

On October 11, Brown met the heavy Yale team on Andrews Field. The play of Brown was a revelation not only to Yale, but also to her own supporters. In the first half Brown clearly outplayed her opponents, showing an offensive form that took Yale off her feet in the first few minutes of play. From her thirty-yard line Brown rushed the ball to Yale's twenty-five-yard line, when Yale held and began taking the ball back into Brown territory. The first half ended with the score 0-0. The second half began in much the same way as the first. Brown's defence proved a hard nut for Yale to crack, and it was only through an individual run of Shevlin that Yale scored her touchdown. Again through another individual play of Metcalf who kicked a remarkable goal from the field, Yale brought the total score up to 10-0. Yale's heavy line was held in check by Brown's

lighter one, and time and again the Yale backs were repulsed for a loss. The game was one of the most intense ever played in Providence and showed to all that the Brown team of this year is able to take care of itself with the strongest of opponents. The line-up was: Schwinn and Hascall, l. e., Webb, l. t., Shaw, l. g., Colter, c., Cobb and Sheehan, r. t., Russ, r. e., Scudder, q. b., Barry, l. h. b., Chase, r. h. b., Baker and Hamilton, f. b.

BROWN, 15; PENNSYLVANIA, 6

On October 18, before from 8,000 to 10,000 people at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Brown defeated the University of Pennsylvania, thus beating one of the "big four" for the first time in her history. The Brown team cleanly outplayed the Quakers, showing superior condition and better ability in every department of the game. The Providence players gained three times as much ground as the Pennsylvania men and were much stronger on the defence. A fumble by Brown early in the game, when the ball was on her seven yard line, contributed to Penn.'s only score, and the decision that gave the ball at that time to the Philadelphia players was questioned. Captain Barry of Brown was the star of the game, scoring all Brown's points by two runs of thirty and fifty yards, and, toward the end of the game, kicking a beautiful field goal from the twenty-five yard line. The playing in the second half was entirely in Pennsylvania's territory. Pennsylvania was weakened by the absence of Quarterback Dale, but Brown played without Russ, r. e., who had proved a tower of strength in the game against Yale. The halves were twenty-five and twenty minutes and the Brown team lined up as follows: Schwinn, l. e.; Webb, l. t.; Shaw, l. g.; Colter, c.; Cobb, r. g.; Sheehan, r. t.; Hascall, r. e.; Scudder, q. b.; Barry, l. h. b.; Chase, Graham, r. h. b.; Baker, Hamilton, f. b.

When the news of the game reached Providence preparations were immediately made for a celebration. In the evening about two hundred men gathered in night-shirts in front of U. H. and started down street. After parading down town for a short time the men went to the University

Club, where Coach Gammons was ill, and cheered him to the echo. He made a few remarks and was followed by Dr. Parker. Then the crowd started for President Faunce's house where he addressed the students. Lincoln Field was next reached and a huge bon-fire was lighted and fireworks were discharged. The celebration was one of the most successful ever held at Brown.

BROWN, 0; HARVARD, 6

The fact that Brown has a team "worth cheering for," as a Providence paper put it, caused more than 1,100 people to take the special train from this city for Boston on Saturday, October 25, to witness the Brown-Harvard game at Cambridge. In addition to these, there were many Providence people on the earlier trains for Boston, intent on the same mission, so that Brown's adherents on Soldiers' Field when the game began numbered about 2,500. There was also in attendance a brown and white burro from Colorado, the gift of Colonel Isaac L. Goff to the team as a mascot. Decorated with Brown flags, the little animal caused much amusement to the great throng of spectators.

Estimates of the number present at the game range from 16,000 upward, and the Harvard manager says he could have sold 5,000 more admissions if all the bleachers had been ready. No such crowd ever before attended a game in which Brown was a participant, and the fact is a mile-post on our progress toward inclusion in the "big four." The best of feeling between the two colleges was shown, as in the Brown-Yale game at Providence, when the representatives of each university lustily cheered the other.

When the game started, Harvard, having won the toss, had a strong wind at her back. If Brown had begun with this advantage there might have been a different ending, but regrets are useless. We might have seen the same phenomenal playing on Brown's part that distinguished her work in the first few minutes of the Yale game, but as it was, when Harvard had scored the first and only touchdown of the day and the teams changed goals, our men were a trifle tired. Harvard was somewhat slow, but steady and strong. Brown was alert and quick, but at times unable to stand the battery of the crimson line. There had been much speculation as to the outcome of the game, Brown's reputa-

tion this season having made the supporters of the crimson fearful of the result.

Brown had the kick-off, playing against the wind, and sent the ball to Harvard's 30-yard line. For several minutes Brown held the ball near that point, but Graydon, taking it, dodged through the Brown line for a run of 30 yards, till he was downed by a pretty tackle by Lynch. Brown then held the ball on her 35-yard line. Hurley took it and seemed about to gain for Harvard, but Brown broke up the interference so quickly that the advance was scarcely perceptible. Brown got the ball on a fumble and punted to Harvard's 38-yard line. Harvard slowly gained back a part of the territory by sheer force: finally a hole was broken for Kernan, who made a run of 35 yards and was tackled by Barry on the Brown 5-yard line. Knowlton was forced over the line for a touchdown and Barnard kicked the goal. This score of Harvard, 6; Brown, 0, was not changed. The only feature of the few minutes remaining of the half was another run by Kernan of about 15 yards. The half ended with the ball on Brown's 45-yard line.

Soon after the opening of the second half, Brown captured the ball on a fumble, and, at a moment when Harvard did not expect the play, punted to Harvard's 20-yard line.

The punt was caught by C. Marshall, who was downed before he could recover any of the ground. Harvard then tore up Brown's defense for gains to her opponents, 31-yard line. Brown, getting the ball on downs, punted to Harvard's 25-yard line, where it was caught by C. Marshall, who, aided by the best of interference, carried it back 20 yards. Brown again secured the ball, punted to Harvard's 22-yard line and held it there. With five minutes to play, it looked as if Brown might score, but the danger to Harvard's goal was only momentary. The half closed with neither side having scored.

Following is the Brown line-up: Hascall, r. e.; Sheehan, r. t.; Cobb, r. g.; Colter, c.; Shaw, l. g.; Webb, l. t.; Schwinn l. e.; Scudder, q b.; Lynch, r. h b.; Barry, l. h b.; Baker, f b. Halves, 25 and 20 min.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED

- Nov. 1. Lafayette at Easton, Penn.
- Nov. 5. Tufts at Providence.
- Nov. 8. Columbia at New York.
- Nov. 12. Holy Cross at Worcester.
- Nov. 15. Boston College at Providence.
- Nov. 22. Dartmouth at Manchester, N. H.



THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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NOVEMBER, 1902

A TWO-YEAR A. B. DEGREE

In his first annual report as president of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler advocates some radical changes in the standards of the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. His proposition is this: That the degree of bachelor of arts be granted after two years of regular college study and the master's degree after four years of such study.

The shortening of the course leading to the first degree is proposed in order that a collegiate degree may be made a requirement for admission to the professional schools. Throughout his discussion the collegiate degrees are regarded primarily in relationship to professional study rather than as symbols of a liberal education.

The modification of the bachelor's degree is suggested not so much because it represents too high a standard for a liberal education, as because it is an inconveniently high stepping stone to the professional schools. The maintenance of the distinctive collegiate education is made secondary to the convenience of the special schools. The positive value of a course of liberal study receives comparatively little attention and the fact that the majority of college students are pursuing their college studies for the intrinsic value of those studies is not considered at all.

There is a theory among educators that the professional schools should be upon a post graduate basis; that a college degree should be a prerequisite to professional study. At Columbia the law school requires the bachelor's degree for admission, and the medical and scientific schools hope that before long they may be able to establish the same requirement. But such a requirement would bring a man much nearer thirty than twenty at the time of receiving his professional degree. This postponement of the period of self-support is a serious matter, and to avoid it President Butler suggests a reduction of the time spent in acquiring the A. B. degree so that it may serve as a preliminary for admission to the professional schools.

If the professional schools have been excessive in demanding the bachelor's degree for admission to their courses, why do they not frankly admit it? Why insist on degrading the present standard of a liberal education because it does not constitute a convenient standard for admission to schools of law and medicine? The standard of scholarship desired of all those undertaking legal or medical study can be designated in various ways, in college years or in college courses, or it can be established by examinations as the standard of admission to college is established. The ambition of the schools to be regarded as institutions for college graduates is not to be commended if such a basis can be obtained only by re-

ducing the present standard of the college degree. The proposition to lower the standard of a liberal education in order that professional study may be said to be upon a graduate basis is reactionary and retrogressive. It should not be allowed and we believe it will not be allowed.

In these days, when the tendency to reduce higher education to professional learning and technical skill is so strong, the genuine worth and indispensable need of liberal education should be emphasized. For liberal study not only increases the ability to earn a living; it enlarges a man's knowledge and extends his mental horizon. It refines his powers of perception and quickens his appreciation, enriching both mind and spirit. By it he enters into life more fully. Life means more to him. He gets more out of it and puts more into it. A liberal education means much to the individual and a liberally educated person means much to the community. He elevates the tone of the life about him. His influence is of inestimable value to the social and political world. Next to the American public school system stands the American college. Both should be maintained in their integrity.

FOOTBALL "HOORAYS"

A pleasurable innovation at Brown is the football "hooray," which has come to be a regular feature of undergraduate life this fall on the eve of all contests on the gridiron. The college Y. M. C. A. has taken the old Sears reading room under its control and it is now run as a free institution. All students are welcome to use its increased facilities, and it has become more of a college centre than it used to be. A piano has been placed in the room and around this instrument, in the early evenings, a group of musical undergraduates is accustomed to gather. Just before each football game the crowd increases, and the night preceding a contest sees the room packed with students, loyal, enthusiastic and much inclined to song.

The name of football "hooray" has been given to these impromptu gatherings and they have proved of great benefit in organizing undergraduate enthusiasm. The singing and cheering at the games on Andrews Field this year have been improved in consequence, and the feeling of college community has been encouraged. The experiment shows what may be expected when the Rockefeller building is erected on the middle campus.

In his fraternity rooms the student finds much pleasant society, but he does not come into contact with more than a small fraction of the undergraduate Brown community. A central meeting place will be of inestimable benefit to the college in more ways than one. Following the Rockefeller building there should be another new building in which all undergraduates who so desire can dine together. The refectory quarters at present in use are cramped and inadequate.

MORE DISSATISFACTION

There can be no doubt of the growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing athletic rules and their practical nullification at the colleges where the most virtuous protestations are made. For instance, the chancellor of Syracuse University said in an address to the undergraduates, October 10: "We want rules to be rational, and not merely those which are constructed through fear or apprehension. We are tired of making rules in this institution to accommodate other colleges which do not follow them. We have been careful, but we have found others doing those very things which they found fault with us for doing. Hereafter we are going to play football according to our own rules, and the teams that play with us will accept our rules, or we will play alone. And I don't think we will have to play alone. Any young man who is fit to stay in college is fit to play on the football team. Any man not fit to play on the football team is not fit to stay in the university."

Topics of the Month

LATE reports from the registrar's office show that the number of students enrolled this year at Brown is larger than ever before. The total is 936, divided among the several classes and departments as follows:

	1902-03	1901-02
Graduates.....	104.....	94
Seniors.....	113.....	128
Juniors.....	119.....	111
Sophomores.....	160.....	146
Freshmen.....	208.....	198
Specials.....	56.....	67
	<hr/> 760	<hr/> 744
Women's College:		
Seniors.....	29.....	36
Juniors.....	30.....	27
Sophomores.....	43.....	34
Freshmen.....	50.....	45
Specials.....	24.....	34
	<hr/> 176	<hr/> 176
Total in university.....	936.....	920

Number of Graduates Including holders of honorary degrees, there are now 2,826 living graduates of Brown University. Since the establishment of the college, there have been in all 5,597 graduates. As every year now sees nearly 200 degrees conferred, it may be that by next summer the list of living graduates will pass the 3,000 line, though the death roll will diminish the total somewhat. By June, 1904, at the latest, there will be 3,000 alumni and alumnae of Brown.

Former Students Who did not become Alumni Through the generosity of an alumnus a work is being undertaken which it is hoped will prove of great value to the university. From one cause or another a number of students drop out of college each year. Many of these men are greatly interested in the welfare of the university and are among its most enthusiastic friends. A record of the careers of these former students in the university — sometimes designated as non-graduates — is now being compiled by Miss Mary D. Vaughan, '97, who assisted Mr. Koopman in compiling the 1895 edition of the historical catalogue.

It is hoped that the results of the research will be put into printed form and issued in 1905, when another edition of the historical catalogue should appear.

Miss Vaughan is also preparing a place index of non-graduates. This will be of great service to the various local alumni associations when planning for their annual meetings.

Brown Delegates at Middlebury Conference President Faunce and Professor Wilfred H. Munro were the delegates from Brown University to the annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges, which was held with Middlebury College, Vermont, October 30 and 31.

Two New Scholarships Mr. Edgar L. Marston of the board of trustees has recently founded two scholarships of five thousand dollars each. The income of the first one is to go to graduates of William Jewell College who wish to pursue advanced work at Brown. The income of the second is to be awarded to graduates of LaGrange College, Mr. Marston's Alma Mater, who come to Brown for the same purpose. The first scholarship has been awarded for the current year to Mr. Shioi, a Japanese student, who graduated at William Jewell last June.

New Furnishings A number of rooms in the university buildings have recently been made attractive through the gifts of beautiful furnishings. Mrs. Lucius Lyon has given two hundred dollars to be expended in suitable furniture for the assembly room in Pembroke Hall, and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell has given a reading desk for the same room.

The faculty and corporation room in the administration building has been furnished at the expense of Mr. Lucian Sharpe, and the new room for the department of history in University Hall has been furnished through the kindness of Mr. William B. Weeden.

Brown and the School of Design As readers of the MONTHLY will remember, Brown and the Rhode Island School of Design (of which Professor Poland is president), have been for a year in close affiliation, students in each being officially permitted to take courses in the other and to have these courses count toward a degree. The School of Design's annual report shows that twenty-four Brown students, including eight from Pembroke, are enrolled this fall at the institution on Waterman street. The executive committee of the school report:

"The agreement between the school and Brown University, which was made formerly for one year, has been re-enacted about on the same lines as last year, but now arranged to continue indefinitely, but to be terminated on three months notice by either party.

"The class from the university is larger than last year and a still greater increase and more interest is expected as the course becomes better known. On the part of the School of Design our students are gaining more of the advantages of the university by taking shop work there. Professor Poland has been engaged again as last year for a course of lectures on painting and sculpture for the students of the School of Design."

Brown men will be glad to note the increasing intimacy of the relations between the two allied institutions.

Intercollegiate Entrance Certificate Board In common with Boston University, Dartmouth College, Mt. Holyoke College, Smith College, Tufts College, Wellesley College and Wesleyan University, Brown University took part in the formation of the New England College Entrance Certificate Board, organized in Boston on May 16, 1902. All these colleges have agreed to refer to the board all schools that ask for the privilege of certification. No school will be placed upon the approved list unless it can prepare for college according to some one of the recognized plans of entering the colleges represented on this board. Certificates that do not cover the entire requirement will be treated by each college according to the rules which that college establishes for such certificates. A general report of the work of the pupils from approved schools will be requested by the board. The list of approved schools will be revised every three years. The board has entered upon its work by sending to the colleges represented official circulars by means of which the college may inform

each of its tributary schools in New England that after January 1, 1904, no certificate will be accepted from any school in New England which has not been approved by the board.

A Grateful Graduate President Faunce sends the following self-explanatory note to the MONTHLY:

"A graduate of Brown, who has been out of college one year, has just sent me his check for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in part payment, with interest, of the financial aid which he received from our scholarship funds during his course at Brown University. There is, of course, not the slightest obligation on his part to do this, but he recognizes the aid received as constituting a debt which he wishes to discharge. We had a similar case last year. Possibly the existence of such a spirit among a few graduates is worth recording in the ALUMNI MONTHLY. It is certainly worthy of imitation."

University School's Promising New Year The University School, reorganized and incorporated, and closely affiliated, though not formally, with the college, has opened this fall with fresh plans and a promising future. The incorporators are as follows: From Providence, Prof. F. G. Allinson, Ph. D., George L. Collins, M. D., Hon. Richard B. Comstock, Prof. N. F. Davis, LL. D., Edwin M. Dodd, Stephen O. Edwards, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., John R. Freeman, William Gammell, Prof. H. B. Gardner, Ph. D., Prof. Wm. C. Poland, Lucian Sharpe. From Pawtucket, Samuel M. Conant. From Boston, William V. Kellen, Ph. D., James E. Leach.

The present home of the school on Benefit street has been improved during the summer by decorations and repairs. Individual lockers have been added and the lunching facilities increased. The laboratories have been refitted and will be maintained at such efficiency as will make it possible to satisfy fully the largely increased requirements of the best colleges in physics and chemistry. To take charge of this department and to teach mathematics, Mr. C. Edward Fisher, formerly of the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, has been engaged. Mr. Fisher has been preparing boys for scientific schools

for several years with conspicuous success and will be an important addition to the corps of instruction.

The athletic field, the use of which has been secured for the school, will fill a long-felt need. It is within easy access by car and competent directors will organize and oversee the sports. Boxing, fencing and physical culture will be given in class together with military drill as part of each morning's session.

A further interesting feature of the school will be an afternoon study hour when all teachers will be accessible to direct or assist pupils either in delinquent or advanced work.



Brunonians at Princeton At the installation of President Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University, October 25, President Faunce was the official delegate from Brown. Dr. Faunce was entertained at luncheon by President Wilson, together with other notable guests of the occasion. Other Brunonians at Princeton were President Benjamin I. Wheeler of the University of California, and President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College.



Topics at other Colleges At Princeton a new gymnasium is being built by the alumni and undergraduates. The total cost is to be \$256,326.44, of which amount \$195,084.46 has been subscribed, leaving \$61,241.98 to be raised. There are approximately 7,500 alumni and undergraduates of Princeton and as the total number of subscribers is 1,336, only about one in six have contributed. The average subscription is \$146.50, it is evident that there has been some large individual contributions.

At Yale Field the grandstand is being enlarged to accommodate 5,000 more persons than ever before. This is in anticipation of the Harvard football game later in the month.

Colonel William A. Rafferty, U. S. A., who died September 13, in the Philippines, from the effects of a fall, was a Princeton, '61, graduate, who after his collegiate course, entered West Point and graduated there.

Among the colleges reporting the largest

classes in their history are Rutgers — number not stated — Williams, (138), and Bowdoin, (86). The academic class at Yale shows a decrease, and so does the freshman class at Princeton.

Work has been begun on a \$50,000 library, the gift of Mr. Ralph Voorhees, at Rutgers. At Lehigh a three-story brick building is in process of construction for the departments of geology and mechanical engineering.

Trinity's freshmen number nearly 50, an increase over the new class last year. Middlebury reports 33 and Wellesley, 293.

Of the 224 applicants who were registered as freshmen at Dartmouth, on the first day of the term, 153 were admitted on certificate, 33 by examination only, and 38 by a combination of certificate and examination.

Mills College, California, the only women's college on the Pacific Coast, is to have an alumnae club in New York, owing to the large number of graduates now resident there.

Harvard, says the *New Haven Register*, has evidently withdrawn Frantz, her professional baseball player, from her football squad. Frantz is a manly fellow, and a first class athlete. Like Leslie Johnson at Yale, he would have been an honor to college football had he not played for money before coming to college.

President Butler of Columbia University has not stirred up a unanimous chorus of approval by his proposition to enable students to secure the bachelor's degree in two years. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says: "The adoption of a change so revolutionary would in the end defeat its own most obvious purpose; for in the course of time the bachelor's degree would come to mean so little as to justify the worshipper of the "practical" in ignoring it entirely and in refusing to accept as standard coin that which may, to be sure, bear the old stamp of value, but which has been confessedly debased."

On the same subject the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* remarks: "If this competition continues some shrewd business-like university will soon be advertising first-class bachelor's degrees while you wait; near B. A.'s., which look like the real thing and wear better, already put up, sent to any address upon receipt of price, freight prepaid: club rates for large quantities; agents wanted.

Chronicle of the Campus

Senior Class Election

The class of 1903 met in the armory of Sayles Hall, October 8, and elected the following officers: President, James Garfield Clifford; first vice-president, Louis Foristall Baker; second vice-president, Howard Earle Brown; secretary, Lionel Henry Peabody; treasurer, Frank Henry Ehmke; class day committee, chairman, Harvey Almy Baker; Thomas Austin Barry, Harry Westcott Rockwell, Fred Alleyne Otis, Robert Aldrich; class orator, Percy Winchester Gardner; class poet, William Thomson Hastings; first speaker at tree, Alexander Hewes Abbott; second speaker at tree, William Albion Hart; address to undergraduates, Robert Lincoln Barrows; president of class supper, Lester Earle Dodge; hymnist, Allen Ferguson Westcott; statistician, Percival Rogers Bakeman; odist, Phillip Bardwell Hadley; prophet, Henry Otis Greene; historian, Charles Lemuel Osler.

Scholarships Awarded

Dean Meiklejohn has announced the award of three of the largest scholarships offered by the university. The George Ide Chace scholarship of \$5,000 has been awarded to William Thomson Hastings, '03, of Feeding Hills, Mass.

The income of the scholarship is assigned annually by the faculty to some member of the senior class who shows "marked ability, exemplary industry, generous aspirations and irreproachable character."

The William Gaston scholarship of \$5,000 has been awarded to Arthur Melvin Winslow, '03, of Providence. This scholarship is awarded "annually by the faculty to some deserving student upon absolute merit without reference to financial condition."

The Abby Wheaton Chace scholarship of \$4,000 has been awarded to Robert Grant Martin of Salem, Mass. The income of the scholarship is awarded annually to some member of the junior class who shows "marked ability, exemplary industry, generous aspirations and irreproachable character."

Sears Reading Room

The Sears reading room has been given over to the Y. M. C. A., which has much

improved the appearance and usefulness of the place. New furnishings have been put in, an excellent list of periodicals has been subscribed for, electric lights have been introduced and an air of coziness and comfort imparted to the room, largely by the addition of comfortable chairs, rugs, pictures and a piano. Around this piano there are frequent "sings" in the early evening and on the night before a football game there is sure to be a crowd in attendance to gather the last fragments of news and gossip about the eleven and organize the enthusiasm for the next day. The reading room is now open to all students without charge.

Fall Track Meet

The fall track meet, held on October 15, did not produce many new records, nor did it produce many stars in the track department. All the events were very slow and lacked interest. The men who were most prominent in point-getting were Cooper in the sprints, Doughty in the runs, Ehmke in the weights. Tucker, Slack and McGovern, all freshmen, showed up well. The sophomores won the meet by scoring 37 points, the juniors won 30, the seniors 27, and the freshmen 23.

Following the meet came the annual football rush. The sophomores won by the narrow score of 1-0.

The sophomore elections have resulted as follows: President, W. A. Spicer, Providence; vice-president, S. F. Hunt, Providence; second vice-president, B. A. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, C. H. Hull, New London, Conn.; treasurer, I. L. Price, Worcester, Mass.; athletic representative, H. F. Hatch, St. Albans, Vt.; manager of football team, R. C. Powell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The juniors have elected class officers as follows: President, C. F. Savage; 1st vice-president, A. H. Stanton; 2d vice-president, A. L. Briggs; secretary, B. H. Butler; treasurer, W. Sandager; athletic representative, Houghton Metcalf.

On Wednesday evening, October 15, Professor MacDonald delivered an address in U. H. on "Patriotism."

Professor Gardner at Harvard

Professor Henry B. Gardner, '84, of the department of political economy at Brown, is preparing a course of lectures on "The Financial History of the United States," to be delivered at Harvard University, beginning next February. Two lectures each week will be given, and the total number will be thirty-five or forty.

Pembroke Notes

At the Women's College there are several 1902 graduates who have returned for additional work.

The Pembroke juniors have elected Miss Annie Fisher, president; the sophomores, Miss Sarah G. Ross; the freshmen, Miss Hope Davis.

Pembroke has received a Braun photograph of the Sistine Madonna, the gift of Miss Howard. It has been hung over the platform in the chapel.

Trials for the Pembroke Glee Club have resulted in the selection of the following: Miss Ashworth, '06; Miss Buffington, '05; Miss Cameron, '06; Miss Devenish, '06; Miss Drake, '06; Miss Haight, '06; Miss Ethel Phillips, '06; Miss Sherwood, '06.

The Young Women's Christian Association gave its annual reception to new students at Pembroke Hall, Friday evening, September 19. Miss Edith F. Wilcox, president of the association, welcomed the freshmen, and there were short addresses by President Faunce and Dean Emery. Miss K. F. Littlefield, '02, rendered a piano solo, the Misses Traver gave a vocal duet and there were two numbers by the Pembroke Quartette.

Bowling Club Officers

The results of the recent bowling club election were as follows: President, A. L. Briggs, '04; vice president, F. J. Cox, '03; secretary and treasurer, C. D. Casey, '03; manager of bowling team, S. H. Whitely, '03; captain of team, G. A. Kelleher, '03. It was decided to enter the duck pin league this season.

A Compliment to Brown

This year the Providence team in the American Roller Polo League will wear brown uniforms, in compliment to the university. Hitherto the traditional color for all Providence athletic organizations to wear has been gray.

Athletic Association Organizes

On October 21 the Athletic Association of Brown University was reorganized

with the following officers: President, Dean Alexander Meiklejohn; vice president, M. S. Fanning, '91; secretary, M. T. Barker, '03. Athletic committees consisting of graduate member, an undergraduate member and the manager of each of the respective teams were appointed as follows: Football—F. W. Matteson, '92, chairman; Houghton Metcalf, '02; Lester E. Dodge, '03. Baseball—Martin S. Fanning, '91, chairman; Merle T. Barker, '03; Fred J. Cox, '03. Track—E. H. Weeks, '93, chairman; Harry F. Hatch, '05; Frank L. Dillon, '03.

Various Items

W. A. Hart, '03, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Brunonian, in place of H. B. Grose, Jr., resigned.

The following men have been chosen to constitute the college quartette: P. T. Gleason, first tenor; W. O. Rice, second tenor; H. H. White, first bass; H. F. Hatch, second bass.

President Faunce is supplying for a few Sundays the pulpit of the Central Baptist Church, recently made vacant by the removal of Dr. T. D. Anderson, '74, to the pastorate of the Emmanuel Baptist Church at Albany, N. Y.

The officers of the tennis association recently elected are: President, A. U. Pope, '03; vice-president, H. V. Joslin, '04; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Briggs, '04; executive committee, Dean Meiklejohn; C. S. Allen, '04; R. E. Martin, '04.

Following are the new officers of the debating union: President, P. W. Gardner, '03; vice-president, E. T. Stevens, '04; secretary and treasurer, R. G. Martin, '04; executive committee, E. L. McIntyre, '04; C. H. Hall, '05; W. A. Spicer, Jr., '05; honorary member, A. U. Pope, '03, ex-president of the association.

On Wednesday evening, October 8, Professor Dealey delivered an address in 5 U. H. on "Social and Personal Purity."

The celebration committee appointed by the dean of the university is Bumstead, Clifford, Blanding, '03; Stevens, McIntyre, '04; Hatch, Hoyt, '05; Russ, '06; Lynch, sp.

The philosophical club has elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, A. U. Pope; vice-president, E. T. Paine; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Palmer; executive committee, Dean Meiklejohn, H. J. Hall, G. Waterhouse, C. C. Cutler.

Brunonians Far and Near

The MONTHLY cordially acknowledges the assistance derived from that excellent publication, the *Brown Daily Herald*, in the preparation of this department.

1852 honorary

Rev. Joseph Angus, who received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Brown in 1852, recently died at East Hampstead, England, aged 86. Dr. Angus was the Nestor of the Baptist denomination in England. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1836. His first and only pastorate was at New York Chapel, Southwark, Rippon, the church of which Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon became pastor in 1853, and which became the world-famous Metropolitan Tabernacle. Dr. Angus became secretary of the Home Missionary Society in 1839, and in 1849 president of Stepney College, which removed to Regent's Park in 1856. As a college president Dr. Angus did the great work of his life, remaining at the head of the college until 1893. He was the author of the well-known Handbooks to the Bible, the English Language and English Literature, and edited an edition of Wayland's Moral Science, and of Bishop Butler's Analogy and Sermons. Besides these labors Dr. Angus was a member of the first school board of London, English examiner in the University of London, and in the Civil Service of India, one of the founders of the "Freeman," and one of the original company of New Testament revisers. He visited the United States in 1873 as a delegate of the Evangelical Alliance.

1854

George P. Upton of Chicago has recently published through the press of A. C. McClurg and Company two volumes on music, entitled *The Standard Light Operas and Musical Pastels*. The first of these is an addition to a series of books on standard music, published in 1889 and 1890. The series now contains volumes upon standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, symphonies, and light operas. The other work just issued, *Musical Pastels*, is a collection of chapters on a variety of musical topics.

Mr. Upton has been engaged in newspaper work in Chicago ever since his graduation from Brown. He was on the staff of the *Native Citizen*, 1855-56, city editor of the *Evening Journal*, 1856-61, musical critic of the *Chicago Tribune*, 1862-1881, and a war correspondent, 1862-63. He has been associate editor of the *Chicago Tribune* since 1872.

1856

In an address at Boston, October 11, Hon. Richard Olney made a vigorous attack on the Pennsylvania coal operators, whom he called "the most unblushing and persistent of law-breakers." He said: "For years they have defied the laws of Pennsylvania, which forbids common carriers engaging in the business of mining. For years they have discriminated between customers in the freight charges on their railroads, in violation of the interstate commerce law. For years they have unlawfully monopolized inter-state commerce, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

1858*

Colonel William L. Stone of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., recently visited Brown for the first time since his graduation, forty-four years ago. In the *Providence Sunday Journal* appeared, soon after, a letter from him, of which the following is a part:

"I wish to enter a protest regarding the portraits of Professors Lincoln, Dunn, Caswell, Sears, Bancroft, Gammell and Greene, (in Sayles Hall). As artistic performances I suppose they are excellent, but as likenesses they are, in my opinion, most lamentably deficient—so far, at least, as conveying to the present generation of students a correct representation of these persons as they appeared to me in life. I may say, without contradiction, that I was during my college course on the most intimate terms with Lincoln, Dunn, Bancroft and Caswell. Regarding Professors Gammell, Sears and Greene I knew them well (officially) for four years; and as I have hinted, with the exception of Lincoln (though his is far from good) whose photograph, sent me by him just before his death, looks down upon me as I write this in my library, I honestly say that I should not have recognized any of these portraits had I seen them in some collection irrespective of their surroundings.

"Tim' Bancroft, my old and dearly loved classmate, for instance, I should not have known, for he never had such a nose!

"Now, as I say, why I write this is simply to inform the present students who will gaze on these portraits—the deans of their college—that they are not correct.

"In closing and in justice to the artists of these various portraits, however, I should state that Miss Vaughn told us that they were all painted after death from photographs; so, of course, these painters could not, like myself, see their different expressions as they spoke. But, granting all this, the fact remains as I have said."

1859

Dr. William W. Keen has returned to his home in Philadelphia from a tour around the world.

1862

After a furlough of five months in this country, Rev. J. R. Goddard, D. D., is returning to the missionary station at Ningpo, China. Mrs. Goddard, who came to this country two years ago, is returning with him.

1863

James Henry Foss has recently published a volume entitled "The Gentleman from Everywhere or Truth Stranger than Fiction."

1863 and 1877

Rev. Dryden W. Phelps, '77, of New Haven, Conn., writes the MONTHLY on the subject of "close communion" as a Baptist doctrine, apropos of an obituary notice of Rev. F. F. Emerson, '63, published in the magazine a few months ago. Mr. Phelps's letter is interesting, but we hope it will not precipitate a doctrinal discussion in our pages. He writes:

"You stated in your obituary of Rev. F. F. Emerson, who graduated at Brown University in 1863, and left the Baptist ministry for the Congregational in 1879, that in 1879 he changed his views upon the subject of close communion, but this is a mistake. He was an open-communionist long before he left the Baptists. In fact, he told the church committee, of whom my father, S. Dryden Phelps, D. D., a Brown graduate, was one, that "he had always been an open-communionist, out and out, and within a couple of months or so he had modified his views of baptism, accepting any mode as valid." His open-communion views were well known, I understand, and would never have cost him his pastorate. But when he was no longer a Baptist, he did right to resign. I heard a New Haven Baptist pastor state, September 8, that of the New England Baptist churches, four out of every five are open-communion. Another Baptist pastor in this city administered the Lord's Supper in a hospital, September 7, and stated in my hearing that probably not one of the communicants is a Baptist. He is president of the New Haven Baptist Ministers' Conference, and I am clerk of it. The vice-president is pastor of a church of about 1,000 members, and for more than two years has publicly invited to the Lord's Supper 'all' disciples of the Lord, to remain and commune with us.' In a Connecticut Baptist church, April 22, I heard the invitation to all that love Christ. And another Baptist pastor told us he was glad of the invitation and of its increasing frequency. I have myself, although a Baptist, administered the communion in a Congregational church (Osceola, N. Y., September 13, 1891)."

1866

The *Worcester Magazine* for August, 1902, contained a sketch of the late Judge John Hopkins of the Massachusetts superior court from the pen of Judge Francis A. Gaskill, '66, of the same court.

1870

Joseph B. Bishop, chief of the editorial staff of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes "The Quarterly Chronicle," a department in the International Quarterly.

1874

Hon. James W. Perry of New York city is the Republican candidate for Congress in the thirteenth district of New York state.

On his return from Europe a few weeks ago, Mayor D. L. D. Granger of Providence announced his unwillingness to run for a third term. Shortly afterward he was nominated by the Democratic convention in the first Rhode Island district for congress, and although he declined at first he was later persuaded to remain in the field.

1876

Hon. R. G. Hazard of Peace Dale, R. I., has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Tower Hill Institute. Hon. T. B. Stockwell, '62, of Providence, is a member of the board.

1879

G. F. Barnard is manager of the Goodwill Home Association, East Fairfield, Me. This is an institution for homeless boys.

1880

Hon. David F. Slade of Fall River, Mass., has

been renominated by the Republicans for the governor's council.

1882

Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville-Mass., public library, has issued a letter to the Sunday schools of Somerville, inviting them to use the library by selecting books to be sent to the Sunday schools and distributed there on Sundays.

1884

The September number of the *Providence Medical Journal* contains an article on "The Trade and the Profession," by Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D.

1886

Mayor Charlton A. Reed of Morristown, N. J., contributes to the *New York Sunday Tribune* of October 12 a long illustrated article on that city—one of a series presenting the attractions of towns near New York as places of residence for metropolitan business men.

Professor A. C. Crowell spent three months last summer in Europe, during which time he visited Rotterdam, Cologne, Bonn, Cassel, Leipsic, Berlin, Copenhagen, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen. He remained six weeks at Leipsic, attending lectures and studying methods. Professor Crowell says that he is still convinced that many of our American methods are better than the German methods. A week was spent at Copenhagen, where he made special investigation of subjects in Scandinavian antiquity. From this city side trips were made to Frederiksbog, famous for the castle of King Christian the Fourth; and to Kronbourg, made memorable by Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Later, after a brief glimpse of Sweden, the return trip was made by way of Kiel and Hamburg to Bremen, and thence homeward.

The lectures of Professor George G. Wilson on "Insurgency," delivered before the United States Naval War College in the summer of 1901, have been translated into French and appeared in the August number of the *Revue Maritime*.

1887

The nurseries formerly conducted by the late Stephen Crane in Norwich, Conn., have been sold by the administrator of his estate to Orman E. Ryther, Brown, '87, of that city, who will manage the nurseries himself. These nurseries which are among the largest in New England, were started by Mr. Crane in 1867 and from the first proved a successful venture. Mr. Crane built up a business which extended throughout New England, and even into the West. At one time he had a number of selling agents on the road, and up to the time of his death in July last, Mr. Crane maintained the high standard which the products of his nurseries had always held.

1889

A. J. Read, who took a special course with the class of 1889, is now superintendent of the Philadelphia Institute of Physiological Therapeutics, 1809 Wallace street, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Read took a course in science at Brown and afterwards graduated from a leading medical college in the United States with the degree of M. D. He married Miss Harriet Warren of Acushnet, Mass., and the two went as medical missionaries to the South Sea islands. Here they remained for five years, accomplishing much practical good among the natives. They returned to America to make their

report to the religious denomination which sent them and intended to return to the scene of their labors, but about two years ago Mrs. Read died as the result of injuries received in a railway accident near Battle Creek, Mich., and Dr. Read abandoned his proposed trip. Since then he has been occupying the superintendency of the Philadelphia Institute. Dr. Read recently visited Providence and Brown University.

1890

Professor Dealey spent several weeks last summer in Texas, visiting relatives and making inquiries in regard to historical material in possession of the Houston family and of the State University at Austin. On his return he visited New Orleans, Atlanta and Washington.

1892

E. B. Munger is now located at 36 West 17th street, New York city. He has recently returned to this country after having studied two years under Leschetizky, the famous pianist of Vienna.

1893

In the recent Democratic state convention in Rhode Island, Mayor James J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket received 101 votes for governor to 119 for Dr. L. F. C. Garvin of Cumberland.

1894

Hon. Archie N. Frost of Lawrence, Mass., presided at the Republican congressional convention of the fifth district held at Lowell, October 2.

F. E. Steere is manager of the largest lumber establishment in Honolulu, and also owner of a plantation of lime trees on the island of Oahu. He still plays baseball, and is called the best player in the islands. He says life in Honolulu is very satisfactory.

H. C. Field has just returned to Providence from a two years business trip around the world, making his third circuit of the globe in the last five years; on this last trip he visited Great Britain, Egypt, India, Burmah, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Java and other East Indian islands, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, etc. He was married in Brisbane, Australia, and expects to make his home in Providence.

Professor Thomas Crosby, who went abroad with Henry A. Barker, '93, spent ten weeks in England, Scotland, Wales and France, most of the time being passed in the lake district of England.

1895

Andrew Adams, ex-'95, has been living in the Hawaiian islands for several years, and is now manager of the Kahuhu sugar plantation on the island of Oahu, employing some 700 men. He is one of the best known of the younger men of Honolulu.

1896

Harry S. Greene has been renominated by the Woonsocket Democrats for the legislature.

1897

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Martha Shepard Briggs, '97, to John Laurence Hood at the Second Congregational Church, Attleboro, Mass., November 5, 1902.

Arthur M. Allen, Esq., '97, of Providence has withdrawn from the law offices of David S. Baker, Esq., '75, with whom he has been associated, and has removed to 1039 Banigan building, where he will continue the general practice of law.

1898

It is stated that David L. Fultz, ex-captain of the Brown nine, has made a contract to play two years with the New Yorks at a salary of \$5,600 per year. He has batted above .300 as a member of the Philadelphia American team, fielded in fine style, and scored more runs than any other man in either of the big leagues. He was also third in the list of base runners in the American league.

Miss Pheobe R. Gifford is teaching in the University School, Providence.

Lewis Tew Place, '98, and Miss Florence Carpenter Crane of Foxboro, Mass., were married on October 2, 1902. George F. Jenks, '98, was the best man and John W. Comey, '98, an usher. Mr. and Mrs. Place will be at home Tuesdays, after December 1, at 108 Daboll street, Providence, R. I.

James H. Higgins is the Democratic nominee to succeed Mayor Fitzgerald, '93, of Pawtucket.

M. T. Thompson is an instructor at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Borden Durfee Whiting has entered upon the general practice of law at 1039 Banigan building, 10 Weybosset street, Providence.

1899

George W. Parker has been appointed to the teaching staff of Drury Academy, Springfield, Mo. Mr. Parker has been engaged in teaching since his graduation from Brown. For one year he was a teacher and assistant principal of Stamford Seminary in Stamford, N. Y., and for the last two years he has been teaching in Mt. Hermon Academy, Northfield, Mass. At Drury Academy he will have charge of the work in English.

James Franklin Dyer, '99, and Miss Amey Hoppin Aldrich, daughter of William Fosdick Aldrich of Providence, were married at St. John's Episcopal Church, October 22, 1902. Among the ushers were George A. Gaskill, '98, and Howard A. Greene.

Howard C. Barber, now studying law in Cambridge, is leader of the Euphony Quartet of Harvard University.

Miss Evelyn O. Johnson is teaching in Harts-horn Memorial College, Richmond, Va.

1899 and 1901

The engagement of Albee L. Ladd, '99, to Miss Mary Louise Gregory, '01, is announced.

1900

C. B. Lester is teaching French and mathematics at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass.

B. O. Pillsbury is with Woodworth & Co., wholesale grocers, Concord, N. H.

1901

During last summer the class of 1901 lost two of its members, Charles Herbert Hough and Arthur Ogden Clift, men of bright promise, who died of appendicitis.

Hough was born in Pawtucket and prepared for college in the Woonsocket High School. He was

a member of his class football and baseball teams and was prominent in art lines. He was one of illustrators for the *Liber* of 1901, and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Clift, a member of the same fraternity as Hough, was socially a prominent man in college. He was a member of the Cammarian Club, played on his class baseball and football teams, and captained the baseball team. He sang on the glee club and was a member of the band. He was vice-president of his class for two years and was a *Liber* representative. He was manager of one of Walworth's stores in Boston and had intended to remain in business.

Frank A. Page is teaching at Newburyport, Mass.

I. L. Woodman is associate governor at the Friends' School, Providence.

E. B. Williams, ex-'01, is with the Rhode Island Company.

Abel R. Corbin is at the New York Law School.

1902

James W. Barry is at the Boston Law School.

Lucian L. Drury and Elmer D. Meserve are with the Equitable Life Insurance Co., the former at Boston and the latter at Providence.

William C. Hardy has entered the brass foundry business with his father at Fitchburg, Mass.

Louis E. Young is with the First National Bank of Providence.

E. P. B. Atwood is with the Equitable Life Insurance Co. at Detroit, Mich.

Bruce Bennett is principal of the Beachmont, Mass., grammar school.

Frederick D. Sullivan, ex-1902, died October first, at Bushkill, Penn., where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health. The immediate cause of his decease was heart trouble, but he had not been well for several months. Mr. Sullivan lived in Providence and fitted for Brown at the Manual Training High School and the Classical High School. Owing to an accident received in 1900, he had been out of college for a year, but was expecting to graduate with the present senior class. Mr. Sullivan was especially interested in drawing, and much of his work has appeared in the *Liber*. He was a member of Phi Kappa, and had many close friends. For some years he was in the employment of the *Providence Journal*, in the office of which paper he was greatly liked for his attractive combination of dignity and courtesy. Many members of the class of '02 attended his funeral.

Samuel Moffat has become associated with the Keystone View Company, photographers and publishers, of Meadville, Pa. Mr. Moffat will for the present be connected with the New York office, 110 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. B. Jackson is at the Harvard Law School.

P. D. Sherman is teaching German at Brown.

G. E. Buxton, Jr., is reporting for the *Providence Journal*.

W. E. Newcomb is representing Edward C. Jones & Co., bankers, of New York and Philadelphia.

A. K. Potter is in the jewelry business in Providence.

E. K. Smith has entered Y. M. C. L. work at Attleboro, Mass.

C. T. Whitford is an instructor in the biblical literature department at Brown.

Philip Caswell is in the florist business at Newport, R. I.

C. R. Austin, E. D. Ramsden, C. R. Haslam and T. E. B. Pope are taking post-graduate studies at Brown.

L. L. Drury is teaching at Mt. Hermon, Northfield, Mass.

B. H. Green has joined the ranks of teachers.

W. A. Hill is at the Harvard Divinity School.

R. F. Knowlton is in the insurance business in Boston.

J. F. Malmstead is in business in Worcester, Mass.

H. Natsch is at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

M. J. Abbey is teaching in Illinois.

W. W. Barker is at the Harvard Medical School.

E. L. Bayliss is at the Rochester Theological Seminary.

T. Burgess is at the General Theological Seminary in New York, studying for the Episcopal ministry.

W. P. Daggett is at the Harvard Divinity School.

H. M. Paine is at the Yale law school. Address, 107 Duncan Hall, New Haven, Conn.

R. W. Richmond is at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

A. D. Dudley is now in the "new business" department of the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia.

Duncan M. L. McPhail, now at Newton Theological Institution, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Baptist church at Groton, Mass., for one year.

Howard J. White has become the tutor of the two sons of D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh, Pa. In the course of the winter and spring Mr. White will accompany them in extensive travel in America and Europe.

Samuel Noyes Douglas, only son of Samuel T. Douglas of Providence, died at his home October 23, 1902, after nearly a year spent in efforts to regain his health.

President Faunce to Speak

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston has secured President Faunce as one of its speakers for its series of university lectures. His subject will be "The Protestant View of Moral Education." This lecture will be on January 31, following one by Archbishop Kean on "The Roman Catholic View of Moral Education."

Legislative Nominees

The Republicans of Providence have renominated C. Frank Parkhurst, '76, for state senator and W. M. P. Bowen, '84, and F. T. Easton, '92, for representatives.

Another Book by Professor Sears

Professor Lorenzo Sears has recently published a new book entitled "American Literature in its Colonial and National Periods." It is listed among the fall announcements of Little, Brown & Co., publishers.





